



THE NATURAL WORLD – 7TH GRADE
ENGLISH TEST

NAME: _____ SCORE: ____/34 GRADE: _____

1. Read the sentences and complete them using words from the text. (8 pts)

Lee las oraciones y complétalas usando palabras del texto.

- a) In the N_____ of Chile, we can find the driest desert on Earth.
- b) There is a low level of b_____ due to the extremely dry conditions.
- c) The t_____ is arid, dry, and rocky, with some salt l_____.
- d) This ecoregion is characterized by e_____ forests.
- e) The Valdivian rainforest grows in cold c_____ with very severe w_____.
- f) There are many natural r_____ such as Valdivia National Park.

2. Read the text again and answer the questions. (12 pts)

Lee el texto otra vez y responde las preguntas.

- a) What is the main characteristic of the Atacama Desert, in comparison to other deserts?

- b) What are the extreme temperatures the Atacama Desert can reach? _____

- c) How is the terrain in the Atacama Desert? _____

- d) Where is the Valdivian Rainforest? _____

- e) What is the difference between a tropical rainforest and the Valdivian rainforest?

- f) Name 3 natural reserves in the Rainforest zone. _____

3. Complete the table with the required information from the text. (14 pts)

Completa la tabla con información solicitada del texto.

	ATACAMA DESERT	VALDIVIAN RAINFOREST
Characteristics (3)		
Flora (2)		
Fauna (2)		



HABITATS IN CHILE



Atacama Desert

In the North of Chile, we can find the driest desert on Earth: The Atacama Desert. This place is usually extremely hot during the day (up to 45°C) and extremely cold during the night (-10°C). The terrain is arid, dry, and rocky, with some salt lakes.

There exist small numbers of flora and fauna, with a low level of biodiversity due to the extremely dry conditions. Flora such as cacti and Tamarugo can resist in dry conditions. Animals in the region have adapted to the arid conditions: lizards, fox, and flamingos.

Valdivian Rainforests

This ecoregion is in the South of Chile, and it is characterized by a rainy or humid weather and evergreen forests that are home to unique fauna and flora, like the ancient araucarias, alerces, maqui and copihue. Some of the animals that live in the Valdivian forests include the monito del monte and the pudú.



The difference between the tropical rainforests and this Chilean rainforest, is that the second grows in cold climates with very severe winters, making it a natural world heritage. There are many natural reserves such as Valdivia National Park, Puyehue National Park, and Alerce Costero National Park.